













## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
June 29.—William, ship, 720 tons, Captain Milton, from Hongkong April 19th, and Ballina 15th May. Passengers—370 Chinese immigrants. Melbourne and Black, ship, 100 tons, Captain Milton, from Hongkong April 19th, and Ballina 15th May. Passengers—370 Chinese immigrants. Melbourne and Black, ship, 100 tons, Captain Milton, from Hongkong April 19th, and Ballina 15th May. Passengers—370 Chinese immigrants.

**PROJECTED DEPARTURES.**  
June 30.—Juno, for South Sea; Vixen, for Moreton Bay; Henrietta, for Manilla; Pegasus, for Auckland; Yarrabee, for Wairarapa; and Wairarapa, for Manilla. June 31.—Juno, for South Sea; Vixen, for Moreton Bay; Henrietta, for Manilla; Pegasus, for Auckland; Yarrabee, for Wairarapa; and Wairarapa, for Manilla.

**CLARIFICATIONS.**  
June 29.—Gen. schooner, 100 tons, Captain Duffin, for Adelaide via Richmond River. June 30.—Northern Light, ship, 1220 tons, Captain Bailey, for Port de Galle, in ballast.

**COUNTERS OUTWARDS.**  
June 29.—Zebra, and Messenger, for the H. Embassy; Ellen, Sarah, and Jane, for Brisbane Water.

**IMPORTS.**  
June 29.—Note Dames des Victoires, from Manilla, 683 packages, 1048 bags coffee, 1195 bags sugar, Lamb, Furber, and Co.; 500 tons sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 31 cases cigars, H. Dixon; 50 cases of 24, 250 bags coffee, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 30 cases cigars, B. Cohen and Co.; 30 cases cigars, 140 cases wine, 14 cases brandy, 18 cases arrack, 40 cases brandy, 456 bags coffee, 29 cases sugar, 50 packages, Order.

**EXPORTS.**  
June 29.—Gen. schooner, for Adelaide via Richmond River, 32,000 feet cedar, P. Duffin.

**SHIP'S MAIL.**  
Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—  
For Adelaide, by the R. F. Huxley, this day, at noon, if not under way.  
For Port de Galle, by the Northern Light, this day, at noon, if not under way.

**FOR AUCKLAND.**—By the Pegasus, this day, at noon, if not under way.  
**FOR MANILLA.**—By the Wairarapa, this day, at noon, if not under way.

**FOR MORETON BAY.**—By the Vixen, this day, at 6 p.m.  
**FOR ADELAIDE.**—By the Northern Light, this day, at 6 p.m.

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The SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Denihy's motion for enquiry into the expenditure voted for the Sydney University was postponed till Tuesday next.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts Bill was read a second time and ordered to be read a third time on Friday next. The bill was simply to enable the trustees of the Society to dispose of certain property, and to purchase other. On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the House went into Committee on the District Court Bill. The bill had been sent down from the Upper House, but was amended so as to extend the jurisdiction from £200 to £300. The proviso, withholding cases of seduction and criminal conversation from the operation of the bill, was also amended. The clauses as far as the 24th were passed. On the 25th, the House adjourned at five minutes past 11 o'clock.

Our readers will have noticed with satisfaction that Mr. LIONEL LEVI, who defrauded the Oriental Bank of £2500 by false letters of credit, has been convicted at Melbourne. On a smaller scale, he achieved a feat of the MIRANDA class. There was the same general scheme, although filled up with less incident, than attended the triumph of the ingenious and romantic MIRANDA. A point of law is reserved—and it may perhaps turn out that there is not sufficient proof that no London firm exists under the name of SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITH, (not SMITH), and therefore that letter of credit, however worthless, is yet genuine.

Doubt, however, there can be none, and the escape of the culprit would be a public calamity. Here we have another instance of the same kind of proposition between the punishment and crimes of offenders. LEVI set out with an intention to cheat the Bank of a large amount. There was no pressure driving him on but his own base mind. He is a man of education, able to obtain a good living, and well acquainted with the forms of business. This crime strikes at the root of mercantile confidence, and affects the safety of institutions which hold in their hands the interests of thousands. Yet this man is condemned to a lighter punishment than befalls a poor wretch who, yielding to the impetuosity of his passions, or goaded on by poverty, steals a few pounds. Three years' hard labour would be tolerably well paid for the £2500 "annexed" by this adventurer. Honest men will be found by thousands at his release, to whom, during his detention, hard labour will afford mere bread and lodging coarser and less comfortable than Mr. LEVI will have at the public expense, to say nothing of his cash in hand.

We are quite aware that the penalties prescribed by law are not based wholly or even principally on the moral turpitude of crimes. The Legislature considers chiefly the power of society to protect itself by proper precautions, and then supplies a punishment adequate partly to the value of the interests involved, and partly to the facility with which the offence may be committed. But in either view we doubt if the punishment awarded to this man is at all on a level with the occasion. Offences which require great ingenuity and deliberation, which are the result of pure calculation, raise the reputation of the criminal among a large class, unless the penalty change the entire character of the scene, and turn contempt on defeated cunning. Even those who have no sympathy with crime, think far too lightly often on this class of offenders. They do not recollect always that the robber of a bank deprives the aged, the widow, and the orphan of their scanty comforts; that the loss of their bank stock or dividends is a real deduction from the enjoyment of life. Were the world to see how many honest families spend years of privation which might, but for swindlers of one class or another, have passed in comfort, they would think far less patiently of those ingenuous rogues who peel and pilage without remorse, and who often spend on their own sensual indulgence sums of money saved by their victims only by hard toil and right self-denial. Society cannot be too compassionate towards those who are driven by intense poverty into petty offences. The Hebrew law imposed in this case rather an atonement than a punishment. Restoration four-fold was a satisfaction for their prompt by want. Even in the case of youth led into temptation, recovery and amendment should be the chief object of punishment. Many a lad has been saved from destruction by a considerate and merciful employer. But when people capable of getting their bread by honest labour cast about them to cheat and defraud, when they bring cool and cultivated intellect into the practice of swindling, they deserve no quarter. Popular interest in their favour is morbid and disgraceful, and a mitigation of punishment is an affront and injury to every honest man. We have no desire to see the discipline of our prisons cruel or persecuting, but we shall be glad when the time comes, to exact from great robbers something like a pecuniary atonement.

If a fellow like LEVI "goes in" for £2500 at one draft, it would be a satisfaction to justice were he made to earn before his discharge a sum in proportion to his success as a thief, after having completed the penalty of his crime. Great heroes in the cheating line would be far less romantic were they, instead of being sent out of prison in a year or two, handed over to a taskmaster as debtors, and made to labour with them as criminals, and compelled at least to pay a smart dividend. We repeat, that man who risks nothing but three years' prison life to obtain £2500, is better paid for his toil and privation than are ninety-nine diggers in a hundred for burrowing in the earth, and sleeping on the ground.

TO COMPLETE the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Food Inspection Bill, it still remains for us to give that furnished by two medical men, the Inspector of Police, and the late Attorney-General.

Mr. ISAAC AARON, Health Officer for the city, stated that he had certainly been great in infantile mortality in Sydney during the past twelve months; but he could not trace it directly to the quality of food used. The character of the season had much to do with it, and the management of children was so generally defective that it was not possible to ascribe their diseases to any one particular cause. He had reason to believe that a large quantity of the bread consumed by the labouring classes was bad, either from the use of bad flour or from bad making, most probably the former. Many classes of provisions were exposed for sale in this city that were quite unfit for food; salt provisions, hams, bacon, and cheese in a very bad state, even decomposed. He had seen butter in the market fit only for cart grease, and cheap peaches, which were purchased largely by children, fit only for pigs. He had not yet been able to analyse the quality of the articles sold for food in the city, from want of the necessary scientific instruments, but he had sent to England for them, and expected to get them shortly. He did not think that the milk was adulterated with anything worse than water, but there were many dairies in the city in a very unhealthy state, and it was impossible

that cows kept there could give good milk. He did not think that many of the articles of food imported from England could be found much fault with. There had been a great improvement in the preparation of them since the exposures made in the *Lancet*. He was decidedly in favour of an inspection of articles of food, and even of the premises of dealers in such articles. But, instead of making a new office, he thought it would be better to confer the necessary power on the Municipal Council. He could carry out the inspection himself, if supplied with assistance. The Inspector of slaughterhouses had power to condemn bad meat, but he had no authority to deal with other articles of food. All municipal institutions throughout the country should have the same power in this respect as the City Council.

Mr. GEORGE BENNETT, surgeon, testified also to the fact of the great infant mortality in the city. He thought that over feeding and neglect had a great deal to do with it, and no doubt bad provisions as well. But he could not profess to trace any particular cause to the kind of food taken, except in one case where a child was ill from eating bread; the baker ascribed it then to the yeast. He had not examined the quality of the food used by the poor, but he knew that large quantities of bad flour were sold. He knew merchants who told him that they had sold such. He had seen the bread supplied to his own house of such bad quality as evidently had been made from bad material. He had known it so bad that he had refused to eat it, and he had refused to let his wife eat it. He had refused to let his children eat it. He had refused to let his children eat it. He had refused to let his children eat it.

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PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty minutes past three o'clock.

**PETITIONS.**

Mr. TAYLOR presented a petition from certain gentlemen holding squatting licenses in the districts of New England and Macleay, representing that they had been heard with a view to proposed to levy an assessment of £7 10s. for 1900 sheep or 160 head of cattle depastured in the squatting districts, in addition to the license fee, and praying that the sheep and cattle depastured in their districts may be assessed at such smaller sum as to the House shall seem meet.

Mr. WERKES presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the Northumberland Boroughs, praying that that district may be allowed to remain one electoral district.

Mr. DONALDSON presented a petition from Lieutenant Charles Beaver, R.N., late Shipping Master and Assistant Harbour Master at the Port of Newcastle, complaining of his removal from those offices and praying redress.

**STREAM DREDGE FOR THE HUNTER RIVER.**

Mr. SCOTT asked the hon. Secretary for Lands and Public Works, "When the new steam dredge intended for the Hunter, would be ready for work on Friday next?"

Mr. ROBERTSON, in reply, stated that the dredge Hunter was to be launched on Thursday next, and was anticipated that the fitting of the machinery would be completed so as to be ready for work within two months of the date of the launch.

**MR. JOHN MURRAY BATE.**

The motion of Mr. MURRAY BATE, with reference to a retiring allowance for the above named gentleman, was agreed to by the hon. Speaker, altered to the following shape, and postponed until Friday next:—"That this House go into committee to consider an address to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to recommend the appointment of a sum not exceeding £2000, by way of retiring allowance, to Mr. John Murray Bate, late clerk of the Legislative Council."

**ROAD NEAR HORSE FLAT, COLLECTOR.**

Mr. MURRAY BATE moved for the return of the table of this House a return showing—1. The extent and estimated cost of the repairs required on the high road near the Horse Flat, Collector. 2. The date on which those repairs were commenced, and the date on which they were completed. 3. The number of men employed thereon per month, since those repairs were commenced, and the rates at which they have been paid. The hon. member said he might as well mention that when he had previously moved for the return of a similar character, it was then stated by the hon. Secretary for Lands and Public Works, that the information would be ready for the House on Friday next. He had since that time been laid upon the table of the House. It was, however, desirable that the attention of the Government should be directed to the locality in question, which he had been unable to do. He thought it was necessary, and the work was now in the hands of the overseer, who had not advanced it as he ought to have done, in order to carry out the work which he had been ordered to do. In the winter this road was extremely bad, so that it was almost impassable by horses. The overseer in charge employed his own carts, or those of his relatives, upon the work, and it was to his interest to keep the work as long as possible, so much per annum, so that the longer the work was prolonged the greater would be the advantage of those having its management. Only one or two carts had been employed in drawing stones to this locality, when there were many carts at the disposal of the Government. He had been the largest number engaged on the work, whereas twenty or thirty might have been employed. It was with the view of bringing such mismanagement to the notice of the Government, and of showing the Government that the work was not being done properly, that he had moved for the return of the table of this House. He had since that time been laid upon the table of the House. It was, however, desirable that the attention of the Government should be directed to the locality in question, which he had been unable to do. He thought it was necessary, and the work was now in the hands of the overseer, who had not advanced it as he ought to have done, in order to carry out the work which he had been ordered to do. In the winter this road was extremely bad, so that it was almost impassable by horses. The overseer in charge employed his own carts, or those of his relatives, upon the work, and it was to his interest to keep the work as long as possible, so much per annum, so that the longer the work was prolonged the greater would be the advantage of those having its management. 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moment, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at residence of the defendant, South Head Road, by the name of the Union Inn, public house, the SHERRIFF will cause to be sold all the defendant's right, title, and interest therein, together with furniture and sundry other things, unless this judgment be previously satisfied.







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TENTS.  
One shilling.  
Two shillings.  
Three shillings.  
Four shillings.  
Every additional line for  
lines will be charged  
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